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THE INVINCIBLE STANDARD.

When my narrative, on this interesting subject, first made its appearance, the reader will please to recollect, that several of the London newspapers not only called in question, but flatly contradicted, my statements; and, it will not be forgotten, that a notification (copied by me in Vol. II. p. 868) was inserted in *all* the London papers, promising a refutation of part, at least, of my narrative, and a confirmation of the truth of the narrative of Serjeant Sinclair, as published in the name of the Highland Society. Four weeks have now elapsed, and this promise has not yet been performed; nor has there, that I have heard, been any attempt made to perform it, unless we regard as such, the malignant abuse, against LUTZ and myself, poured forth by Stuart, Perry, and Heriot, three degenerate Scotchmen, who conduct the Oracle, the Morning Chronicle, and the True Briton and the Sun. A passage has, indeed, been quoted from Sir Robert Wilson; but, the reader will recollect, that I stated, in my narrative, that Sir Robert had been *misled* in the same way that the Highland Society had, and that his error would be *corrected* without loss of time. This I now repeat; and, besides, the account of Sir Robert Wilson is in *downright disagreement*, as to *every* circumstance, with the account of Sinclair; how, therefore, the one can confirm the other I leave the ingenious defenders of Sinclair to determine. ——I feel great contempt for the conduct of the Scotch newspaper people in calling LUTZ a *deserter*, &c. &c. of which every honourable Scotchman must be ashamed; but, I will confess, that I am disappointed at the *silence* of the 42d regiment and of the Highland Society. The taking of this standard has been regarded as an action singularly honourable. This honour has been, in the most public manner, attributed to the 42d regiment by the Highland Society; which Society has ordered a medal to be struck, and a vase to be fashioned, in commemoration of the deed. I have stated, and, I trust, I have proved, to the satisfaction of that brave regiment and their countrymen, that the honour in question belongs to another corps; and, unless my statement can be controverted with success, I think the Public has some right to expect, on the part of the Highland Society, a contradiction of the statement, which was published in its name. How far there may be an obligation upon the 42d regiment, and on Major Stirling in particular, to come forward and disclaim the pretensions, advanced by Sinclair, in their name, I must leave to be determined by their own sense of justice and of honour, from which I cannot but hope for a favourable decision.—There are some persons weak enough to imagine, that the discovery is a mere *nine days' wonder*, and that, by giving the question the go-bye, with a sort of loose uncircumstantial contradiction, LUTZ will be forgotten, and the honour will, by degrees, revert to the first claimant. But this must not be. If I live, it *shall* not be. What was, at first, a matter of choice, perhaps, is now become a matter of *duty*. I will give an attentive hearing to, I will chearfully publish and put upon record, any thing which the 42d regiment, or the Highland Society shall think proper to communicate; but, if they both persist in silence, the publication which was made in the name of the Society must become a subject of very serious and widely-circulated remark.——I have, from the date of my narrative to the present day, observed the utmost fairness towards the 42d regiment, the Highland Society, and the Scotch nation in general. It has, as I before hinted, been my fortune to be, in almost every stage of my life, particularly attached to Scotchmen; and, there are not, at this moment, very many considerable countries in the world, where there are not to be found Scotchmen, who are warmly my friends. I know the foibles as well as I know the virtues of that nation; and, though I am not a "*safe* politician," I did not put pen to paper upon this business without being fully aware of the consequence. The friendship between me and the Scotchmen, to whom I have just alluded, arose from an attachment, which we felt in common, to our king and our country; a source the most honourable in itself, and which, on their parts, was productive of instances of public spirit, such as I have never seen surpassed. But, as I gained their friendship by walking

in the path of truth and justice. I will not believe that I shall lose it by still walking in that path; I will not believe that there is a man whom I ever have, at any time, called my friend, who does not despise the reptiles of the Morning Chronicle and the True Briton, who, not being able any longer to deprive the gallant LUTZ of his well-merited laurels, have had the baseness to stigmatize him as a *deserter*, for having, after being carried by force to join the rebel army, made his escape to the army of his sovereign.

I seize this opportunity of acknowledging the receipt of a great number of letters, on this subject, and to beg the writers thereof to excuse me for not having answered them, which would, indeed, have been absolutely impossible.——The sale of the portrait of LUTZ, which was intended to raise a sum of money for him, has proceeded very well; and, when a sufficiency of time has been given for the Highland Society to publish a reply to my narrative, the public will be duly informed of what further measures it may be proposed to take in order to procure a proper reward for the man who took the Invincible Standard, of the value of which deed, some estimate may be formed from the proceedings of the Highland Society, and from the *medal* and the *cup* mentioned in those Proceedings. Those who press an *immediate* subscription, I beg leave to remind, that nothing of that sort can be done with propriety, 'till his Royal Highness, the Commander in Chief has had time to institute a regular enquiry, and to obtain a legal decision of the point in dispute. As far as I can judge at present, the second week in February may be looked forward to as a proper time, in every respect, for fixing on an efficient plan for doing, in this affair, in which the honour of the country is so deeply concerned, whatever may then remain undone.

London, 18*th Jan.* 1803. WM. COBBETT.

ON THE

NAVY AND THE MUTINY.

Sir,—The recent event in the Mediterranean, where the spirit of mutiny has again reared its dreadful crest, naturally calls for our most serious consideration, and induces us to look for some cause to which we can assign so extraordinary a proceeding. In the midst of a peace, (a safe and secure one as our wise ministers would wish us to believe) is it possible that such an explosion should take place, unless there existed some deep and extraordinary reason for it? Does it not prove more than all that has been said before, that the incapacity of our admiralty is such, that from the top to the bottom of the whole machine, every part is out of order and going wrong? The puffs of Mr. A. and Lord St. V's. former high character as an officer, can never contradict these facts which are crowding so fast upon one another. We must trace back from the beginning of this administration those causes which have had, and are likely still to have such dreadful effects. In the last day of the sessions, an admiral said, "it was ground "of a nature too delicate to tread upon;" and, in general, we find that almost every person deprecates the discussion of the subject as too dangerous even to hint at, and we are advised to go as children go in a church yard, with their eyes shut, that if there are any hobgoblins, they may not see them. Good God, what puerile and wretched arguments are these! Are we to see the last remaining prop of our hope (a pretty strong one yet, in spite of mismanagement) cut away from us, and not endeavour to save it? No; let us see if by a plain exposure of facts, some remedy may not at least be pointed out, even if the ignorance or fear of our ministers should prevent its execution.

Far be it from me not to abhor and condemn the conduct of men, who, under any form of government or rule, take the remedy of abuses into their own hands. But in governments both civil and military, men will complain if they are ill treated, and if those complaints are not attended to, the most serious consequences are likely to arise It is a fact well known to every officer in the British navy, that if the *just* complaints of the men, transmitted through the proper channel, their own officers, had been attended to, the first mutiny in the fleet would never have happened; nor would the men have been taught that dreadful lesson, which they have so frequently practised since that period. The admiralty, at the time of that mutiny, gave every credit and support to the officers of the navy, and placed a confidence in them which they deserved by their patience and perseverance. Has that been followed up by the present Lord and his associates? No; on the contrary, every degradation and humiliation has been heaped upon them, and they are deprived of every little patronage and comfort, which could give them consequence in the eyes of the men they were expected to command, and the very promotion of the lowest rank of petty officers, is now taken into the hands of the Admiralty, for the purpose of bestowing them on the creatures of the First Lord and his dependants. No officer has the power of rewarding merit, and the highest gratification of a great and generous mind is taken away. No wonder then, that the officers are dissatisfied; no wonder that the Admiralty, in vain, are looking for applications for ships and commands; no man of spirit or of a liberal mind can endure the slights he must undergo, or the total want of every common attention, if he submits to the drudgery and disgrace he is certain of meeting, in any communication with that Board, to which he ought to look up to for support. Such is the actual situation of the officers of the navy, since the peace: let us now look to the subordinate classes, and mark the wisdom which has accompanied every action of the present government. In order that no class of people in this country should be ignorant of the blessings, which Messrs. Addington and Co. meant to diffuse by the salutary measure of peace, printed papers were sent to the fleet, announcing the event, accompanied with orders to read and stick them up in every ship. The poor and ignorant sailors immediately thought (perhaps under the same idea as the most of the country did) that peace meant a cessation from the duties of war, a disbanding of the forces by sea and land, that the ships were to be paid off, and that those men who had been taken from the merchant service, to fight the law-

ful battles of their king and country, might return to cultivate the arts of peace; that others, who had been balloted by their parishes, to serve during the war, might revisit their native homes, and return to their original avocations. These were the ideas, which naturally enough suggested themselves to ignorant men. But no such thing was meant by the enlightened ministry: and, in addition to this disappointment, will it be credited, that the folly, the vanity, or whatever other motive one can ascribe it to, induced the Admiralty to send to the commanding officer in Bantry Bay, where the fleet then was, a print of a tree, which they called the *Tree of Liberty*, two of which were ordered to be distributed to each ship; these prints were, a tree, decorated with the pictures of all their favourite officers, who had led them to glory; in the centre of the trunk, stood conspicuously, the picture of Earl St. Vincent, the patron saint of this *Tree of Liberty*. To damp, however, the joy which it might occasion, by the same post which brought this extraordinary present, orders were received to *confine* the officers and men to their ships, and not to suffer any communication whatever with the shore. The ignorant minds of the sailors were again bewildered, they could not discriminate between the shadow of liberty, hung up at the mast, while the reality was denied them, by orders from the same power, which held the illusion before their eyes. No explanation was allowed; and, instead of being paid off, they were ordered to the West Indies. Was it, therefore, very surprising, that the uninformed and boisterous minds of the men, agitated by such contradictory and ridiculous mummery, should burst forth into a flame? The spirit, the perseverance, and activity of their officers, however, prevailed, and after the Admiralty had given way and ordered the fleet back to Spithead, they proceeded to their destined station, where they are at present, but under such an apprehension is their present excellent commander in chief, that not a boat is suffered to pass from ship to ship, without a guard; so that officers, going upon duty, look as if they were prisoners, under the escort of marines with loaded arms. I will ask the most unprejudiced persons whether this be not the effect of bad councils or of bad management? And yet, the satellites of the Admiralty are ordered to villify the officers of the fleet, and to ascribe to them, the mutinous disposition of the sailors!

It is now two years since the blessings of peace were announced to the fleet as well as the nation at large, and yet can it be believed, that the squadrons upon foreign stations have not been relieved by fresh ships, or ordered home. It is so, however, and the effect of it has been the mutiny on board the Gibraltar in the Mediterranean. Can it be otherwise, how can the men bear with patience to hear read that Act of Parliament, which secures to them their pay every six months, and not reflect that their country is violating, not only its compact with them, as men serving during the war, but actually debarring them from the pay which is due, many of those ships having two, three, and four years pay due to them? The admiral's ship in the West-Indies, at this moment, has four years due, and yet no merit is ascribed either to the officers or to the men for their quiet and exemplary conduct and forbearance. These are facts, that they would not exist under any Admiralty but the present, is notorious; and that they do exist under the present is entirely owing to its negligence, its want of information, and its want of the common knowledge of human nature. One can scarce look any way, but symptoms of such evident neglect and want of knowledge present themselves, that the minds of uninformed men are lost in astonishment, and cannot account for the stagnation of both the military and civil departments. Not a dock-yard is supplied with its proper artificers and labourers, since the discharges took place in the summer; not a post officer relieved, or any appointments of flag officers to command them; no arrangements of vacancies of any kind, and even the favourite service, which indeed has deserved so well at the hands of Lord St. Vincent, the marines, is left in the lurch with the rest, as near thirty commissions of various kinds remain unfilled at this moment. A. R.

EVACUATION OF MALTA.

SIR,—I again take up my pen on this most most important subject, in consequence of various suggestions and remarks which have lately appeared in the public prints, and particularly the two following articles.

"*Frontiers of Russia*, Dec. 11.—A cou-
"rier from St. Petersburgh dispatched from
"the French ambassador there to Paris,
"brings advice that the Emperor will ac-
"cept the guarantee of Malta, as soon as
"*some alterations shall be made* in the ar-
"ticles of the treaty of Amiens relative to
"that point."—"We have heard that the
"ministers are about to give up Malta; and
"the pretext is, we are told, that Russia
"has, at last, accepted of the *guarantee*,
"which word, in the general change that
"has been made in the political diction-
"ary, signifies no more than a mere re-
"cognition or acknowledgment." (*Cobbett's Pol. Reg.* v. 2. p. 890.)—From these and similar paragraphs I have good reason to believe, that very many people take for granted that our evacuating Malta, intirely depends upon, and waits for nothing more than this much talked of guarantee of Russia. Yet, after a very careful perusal of the articles of the treaty of Amiens relative to the evacuation of Malta, I cannot discover that either Russia, or any other of the powers therein named, can by accepting the guarantee to which they are invited, acquire any other rights than those of forwarding, (either by prevailing on the knights to attend, or by any other mode of negotiation), the execution of the stipulations of the treaty which are to *precede* our evacuation of the island, and of securing the possession of it to knights after it shall have been evacuated. Being however, fully persuaded that the stipulations in the treaty of Amiens on this subject, are by no means so well understood as they ought to be, I most earnestly intreat that you will find room to republish them in this letter, with such of the following remarks as you shall think worthy to be inserted.

" Art. 10. The islands of Malta, Gezo, " and Comino, shall be restored to the order " of St. John of Jerusalem, to be held on " the same conditions on which it possessed " them before the war, and under the fol- " lowing stipulations."

Obs.—It cannot therefore be given up by its present possessor (the K. of G. Britain) to any other power, but it must be restored to the order and to the order only, who are to *possess* it under certain stipulations. Even to withdraw the British troops and abandon it to the inhabitants themselves would be a violation of this article.

" Stip. 1. Then follow the several stipu- " lations. The knights of the order, whose " *langues (tribes)* continue to subsist after " the exchange of the ratifications of the " present treaty, are invited to return to " Malta as soon as the exchange shall " have taken place. They shall *then* form " a general chapter and proceed to the " election of a grand master, chosen from " among the natives of those nations who " shall preserve their *langues*. Unless that " election has been already made since the " exchange of the preliminaries!"

Obs. The word " *then*" *can only* mean *when the knights shall be returned.*" And so construed, the stipulation is perfectly clear. It may however be objected, *that if the knights do not return in compliance with the invitation, may they not meet elsewhere to elect a grand master, rather than that the island should not be restored to the order pursuant to artic.* 10.—But this objection is too obvious to have been overlooked by the negotiations at Amiens, and nothing could be more easy than to have worded this stipulation so as to leave the case stated in the objection (would it ever happen) open to discussion. This was not done; whether because the negotiators could not agree upon making such a provision, or because they thought it unnecessary, or because they knew (what I think very likely) that by the rules of the order the election of a grand master must be made in the island, it matters not; the stipulation expressly directs such election to be made by the knights *then*, i. e. *when they shall be returned*; it speaks of no other election; it makes no provision for future discussion in case such election should not be made.

Obs. 2. No election of a grand master was made between the exchange of the preliminaries, and the ratifications of the definitive treaty; consequently the exception contained in the conclusion of this stipulation is a nullity.—Stipulations 2 and 3. " The governments of the French republic, " and of Great Britain, desiring to place " the *order* and island of Malta in a state " of entire independence with respect to " themselves, agree that there shall not " be in future either a French or an Eng- " lish *langue*" &c. &c. then follow rules for establishing and maintaining a Maltese *langue*.

Obs. I stated thus much of these stipulations to shew that they contain nothing relative to the independence of the island exclusive of the order, but only of the order and island conjunctively, and forming one state.—Stipul. 4 " The forces of his Bri- " tannic Majesty shall evacuate the island " and its dependencies, within three months " from the exchange of the ratifications, or " sooner if possible. *At this epoch it shall* " *be given up to the order in its* present state, " *provided* the grand master or commis- " saries, fully authorized according to the " rules of the order, shall be in the island " to take possession, *and* that the force " to which is to be provided by his Sicilian " Majesty, as is hereafter stipulated, shall " have arrived there."—By the terms of this stipulation the evacuation of the island by the British troops is purely *conditional and contingent*, depending upon two joint events, which the negotiators themselves at Amiens must have known might or might not happen; and which still may or may not happen. These events are, the grand master or his lawful commissaries being in the island to receive possession, *and* the Neapolitan troops arrived to secure that possession to the order. And the conditions being conjunctive, until both these events shall take place, the British troops cannot evacuate the island without a manifest violation of this stipulation.—It may perhaps be asked,—Are then the British troops *never* to evacuate Malta? To this question the answer seems to be as complete as it is obvious,—No other provision for their evacuating it, than what is contained in this 4th stipulation, is made by the treaty of Amiens; and it is not pretended that there exists any *other* engagement for their evacuating it.—*Stip.* 5, Merely regulates the composition and command of the garrison after the order shall be in quiet possession and the Neapolitan troops withdrawn; on this at present there can be no question.—*Stip.* 6. " The independence of " the islands of Malta, of Gezo and Co- " mino, as well as the present arrangements, " shall be placed under the protection and " guarantee of France, Great Britain, Aus- " tria, Spain, Russia and Prussia."—*Obs.* Whatever new ideas may be attached to the word " guarantee;" it does, by the law of nations, signify, " A state, which, at

" the request of other states, undertakes to " see that those states faithfully execute " some treaty or agreement into which " they have entered;" consequently the powers, named in this stipulation, have a right to see the treaty of Amiens punctually executed; but they have acquired no other right whatever.—*Stip.* 7, 8, 9, and 10, consist entirely of regulations for the government of the island, when in the quiet possession of the order, and are therefore inapplicable to the present circumstances.—*Stip.* 11. " The regulations contained in " the paragraphs 3, 5, 7, 8, and 10, shall " be converted into laws, and perpetual " statutes of the order in the customary " manner; and the Grand Master, or if " he shall not be in the island at the time " of its restoration, his representative, as " well as his successors, shall be bound to " take an oath to their punctual observ- " ance."—*Obs.* I insert this stipulation merely to shew, that the negotiators at Amiens uniformly, and even anxiously, adhered to the idea and intention, that *the island should be given up to the Order, and to their Grand Master only.*—*Stip.* 11. " His Sicilian majesty " shall be invited to furnish 2000 men, na- " tives of his states, to serve as a garrison " in the different fortresses of the said " islands. That force shall remain one " year, to bear date from their restitution " to the knights. And if, at the expira- " tion of this term, the Order should not " have raised a force sufficient, in the judg- " ment of the guaranteeing powers, to " garrison the island and its dependencies, " as is specified in the fifth paragraph; the " Neapolitan troops shall continue there " until they shall be replaced by a force " deemed sufficient by the powers." *Obs.* The sole object of this stipulation is to provide a sufficient garrison to secure the Order in its possession of the island, until the Order shall have provided a sufficient garrison of its own troops. That this is clear, and that the Neapolitan troops have no right to enter the island until the Grand Master, or his lawful representative is there present to receive them, manifestly appears from the 5th paragraph to which *this stipulation refers:* for by that paragraph it is expressly provided, that, " The commander- " ship in chief of the garrison, as well as " the nomination of the officers, shall per- " tain to the Grand Master: and this right " he cannot resign, even temporarily, ex " cept in favour of a knight, and in con- " currence with the advice of the council " of the Order."—*Stip.* 13. " The different " powers designated in the 6th paragraph, " to wit, France, Great Britain, Austria, " Spain, Russia and Prussia, shall be invited " to accede to the present stipulations." And when Russia or any other powers shall have accepted the guarantee, should that power call us to evacuate the island, our answer is ready;—" The preliminary steps, " the previous conditions, expressly direct- " ed, and therefore indispensably necessary, " by the treaty of Amiens, are not yet " performed, but they may be performed " hereafter. Until there be a Grand Mas- " ter elected, according to the rules of the " Order, and present, either in person, or " by his lawful commissaries, in the island, " and until 2000 Neapolitan troops shall " have arrived, the British troops cannot " evacuate the island, without an undenia- " ble contravention of that treaty of " Amiens, of which you profess to be a " guarantee." Such is the only answer which our ministers can honourably or honestly give, I mean *honestly* with respect to their own country and the Order of Malta, to whom both the British and French governments have bound themselves to restore the island. I hope our ministers have given this answer, and that they will adhere to it. Should any change of circumstances require a different answer, it will be soon enough to think of it when the previous conditions, indispensably necessary to the evacuation, shall be performed.—But the writer of the article, above copied from the St. James's Chronicle, tells us, that the *Emperor will accept the guarantee of Malta, as soon as some alterations shall be made in the articles of the treaty of Amiens, relative to that point.* And are we then to purchase this guarantee by any additional cessions to those we have already made, pursuant to the restitutional treaty of Amiens? Are we to admit and pay Neapolitan troops to keep possession of the island until the French government shall order them to evacuate it? or is the *guarantee* to be changed into a *garrison* of the Emperor of Russia, for the more effectually securing the independence of Malta? I hope not. Yet it is a very prevalent opinion, that some negotiation is on foot, relative to the evacuation of this island; and the bare suspicion of negotiation, where there exists no honest or honourable subject of negotiation, is extremely alarming. For myself, I will only say, *faustiore tamen, ut precor, omine,* as Mr. Dundas said of the Cape of Good Hope, that the minister who shall dare to evacuate Malta, except in strict conformity to the stipulations of the treaty of Amiens, will deserve to lose his head.

IGNOTUS.

Extract from the Moniteur of the 10th January, 1803.

The letter which is about to be stated, has been sent to the chief of the secret police*. We have thought, that coming from a man better able than any other to know the labyrinth and the atrocity of the plots of the former English ministry, because he participated in every intrigue, this letter will be of some interest to the people of France. Those atrocious men, who threw into Quiberon the flower of our old officers of marine, to have them sacrificed, have not ceased to have in their pay secret assassins, always ready to strike in the dark, like the assassins of the Old Man of the Mountain in the time of St. Louis; it was they who recommended and paid the 3d Nivôse, and Georges, Dutheil, the old bishop of Arras, who were the principal instruments of that abominable plot, enjoy public protection and a large pension in England. They have armed the French against the French, under divers pretexts; but having for object the annihilation of us. They have wished to realize what they had engraved upon their charts, to efface the beautiful France from the table of European powers.—Inhabitants of La Vendée, the Morbihan, the Côtes du Nord, the Manche, the Orne, it is above all to you that this is addressed. The levy of the conscripts was completed among you with great eagerness. When your prefects gave an account of this to the First Consul—"It is the best proof (said he) that they could give me, that they are grateful for all I have done for them, and their sincere desire is to repair their own evils more than those of others, because they are the part of the family that has suffered the most."—More than any other part also, you have injuries to punish, and if ever these wretches excite war upon the continent, you will revenge your miseries and your disasters.—These men, who have paid for the commission of all crimes, are devoted to the contempt of Europe. Cast a look at the Island of Jersey. It is still filled with brigands, who quit it only to disturb your tranquillity. That infamous Georges sold you to them, and when the chiefs, who at different times have been at the head of the civil war, but who always preserved a French character, such as Chatillon, Dautichamp, &c. shall have written all the atrocities which are in their knowledge, posterity will place the Grenvilles, the Windhams, in the rank of persons who have dishonoured modern Europe. But happily those times are passed. It is in vain that these terrible men would scatter gold—they can no longer divide us. The French of all parties, of all opinions, rallied and united, will sustain the glory and grandeur of their country—for all remain now persuaded, that it was wished to effect the destruction and misery of France. But if, when divided, we have always rendered their plots useless; if we have extended our limits to the boundaries of ancient Gaul; if we have had the power to extend them further; if we have stopped, it is because we willed it.—Who would dare to attack us!!! So long as we shall remain united, so long as we shall not lend a guilty ear to the insurrections of hired and bribed men, they will rage with jealousy in beholding us.—They may serve some plots; try poison and the poiniard, the arms of cowards. They keep always in reserve and load with benefits the agents who have served them in their criminal attempts—it is because they reckon upon making use of them again. When states have no resource but in crimes; when the chiefs and leaders of a nation, who as John the First said, "ought ever to be the refuge of honour and public morality," live and confide only in such hopes, then a nation is very ill governed: the first effect of crime is always to fall upon him who meditates it.—The letter is from a person named Bertonnier, who, noticing the last invective in the Moniteur, opposes the idea of placing the emigrants, Dandre and Dutheil, in the same class. He asserts that Dandre, though he directed the operations of the royal agency at Paris, never manifested an opinion tending to the assassination of any one, even the directors; and that he recommended it to him to avoid all connexion with the English agents, except for the purpose of discomfiting their plots, which tended all, he adds, to the keeping up civil war in France.

* We do not insert this letter here. It's object will be seen from the close of this article It is, of itself, of no importance, either in our eyes or those of the Moniteur, which has made use of it as a pretext to introduce a new attack on this country, which attack it is our business to comment on.

Having seen, in the newspapers, some lines, entitled "AN ODE for the New Year, by H. J. PYE, Esq." we thought we would turn our hand to a similar composition; but, having counted our fingers for several hours to no purpose, we had recourse to MR. SHERIDAN's mode of obtaining fame, and were about to pass the following verses as our own, 'till a friend represented to us, that to such a privilege no one was entitled but a "*witty senator.*"

ODE FOR THE NEW YEAR.

Extracted from Dryden's "COCK *and the* FOX."

The plot contriv'd, before the break of day,
Sly *Renard* through the hedge had made his way;
The pale was next, but proudly, with a bound,
He leap'd the fence of the forbidden ground;
Yet, fearing to be seen, within a bed
Of coleworts he conceal'd his wily head;
There skulk'd 'till afternoon, and watch'd his time
(As murd'rers use) to perpetrate his crime.
O *hypocrite*, ingenious to destroy!
O *traitor*, worse than Sinon was to Troy!
The Cock, that of his flesh was ever free,
Sung merrier than the mermaid in the sea;
And so befell, that as he cast his eye,
Among the coleworts, on a butterfly,
He saw false *Renard*, where he lay full low;
I need not swear he had no list to crow;
But, cry'd, *cock! cock!* and gave a sudden start,
As sore dismay'd and frighted at his heart.
But, the false loon, who could not work his will
By open force, employ'd his flatt'ring skill—
"I hope, my lord," said he, "I not offend;
Are you afraid of me, that am your friend?
I were a beast indeed to do you wrong;
I, who have lov'd and honour'd you so long:
Stay, gentle Sir, nor take a *false alarm*,
For, on my soul, I never meant you harm:
I come no spy, nor as a *traitor* press,
To learn the secrets of your soft recess:
Far be from *Renard* so profane a thought,
But by the sweetness of your voice was brought,
And, since I speak of singing, let me say,
As with an upright heart I safely may,
That, save yourself, there breathes not on the ground,
One like your father for a silver sound.

As he, to raise his voice, with artful care,
(What will not beaux attempt to please the fair?)
On tiptoe stood to sing with greater strength,
And stretch'd his comely neck at all the length;
And, while he strain'd his voice to pierce the skies,
As saints in raptures use, would *shut his eyes*,
That, the sound striving through the narrow throat,
His winking might avail to mend the note."
The Cock was pleas'd to hear him speak so fair,
And proud beside, as stupid people are;
Nor could the *treason* from the truth descry,
So was he ravish'd with his flattery.
Then Chanticleer, of whom the story sings,
Stood high upon his toes, and clapt his wings;
Then stretch'd his neck, and *wink'd with both his eyes*,
Ambitious as he sought th' Olympic prize.
But, while he pain'd himself to raise his note,
False *Renard* rush'd, and *caught him by the throat*.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Constantinople, Dec 8.—The Porte has received the disagreeable intelligence, that its army in Egypt has been entirely defeated by the Beys.—The French Chargé d'Affaires, Citizen Ruffin, has complained of the preference granted by the Porte to the English navigation in the Black Sea.—Col. Sebastiani has legitimated himself at Cairo, as French plenipo. in the whole of the Levant. After he had taken a view of every thing remarkable at Cairo, and had executed the commissions he had in charge, he proceeded to Suez.

Milan, Dec. 16 —It is said in the Gazettes here, that after the departure of the King of Etruria, a Tuscan deputation waited on the French Gen. Clarke, at Florence, to express the wish of the country, that they might either receive again the Grand Duke as sovereign, or, if this could not be complied with, that the First Consul would be pleased to place himself at the head of the govt. of Tuscany, in the same manner as he is in the Italian republic. Gen. Clarke received this deputation very favourably, and assured them, that he would transmit their wishes to the First Consul.

Petersburgh, Dec. 18.—By virtue of a convention concluded with the Pope, our court has accepted and recognized M. Arezzo as nuncio from his Holiness, on condition that he shall abstain from all fights of jurisdiction over the catholics in the Russian Empire, and that he shall not exercise any apostolic functions.

Prague, Dec. 24.—Yesterday her royal highness the dutchess dowager of Parma arrived here under the discharge of cannon, and alighted at the Royal Tower, where preparations had been made for her reception.

Brussels, Dec. 26.—A squadron is now fitting out in Dunkirk, which is to take on board troops and artillery for the French possessions in the East Indies, that is, for Pondicherry. Such men are particularly selected for the troops as have already been accustomed to warm climates in Italy and Egypt.

Hague, Dec. 28.—The day before yesterday arrived here Cæsar Berthier, who is going to Louisiana as chief of the staff under Gen. Victor. The latter has made a journey to Helvoetsluys to review the armament with which he is to sail, within a month, for Louisiana. The transports in this armament, which are to take on board 60,000 troops, will be escorted by three ships of war. At the same time another fleet, with troops and colonists, will sail from Rochfort for Louisiana. It is said, that the French will, at the same time, take possession of Florida.

Berne, Jan. 4. The Helvetic govt. has addressed the Gen. in Chief, that the arms taken from the inhabitants of Switzerland may remain deposited in the arsenals of Berne, Zurich, Lucerne, Soleure, &c. but Gen. Ney has received new and very precise orders to transport the artillery, arms, and ammunition, to Geneva and Lausanne.—*Jan.* 6. Gen. Ney and his wife set out yesterday for Basle. The decree of the French Consuls, laying a duty of 4 per cent. upon the importation of foreign muslins, has very much injured the Swiss manufactories, particularly that of St. Gall. Strong representations have been made to the Helvetic minister at Paris, on the subject.

Ratisbon, Jan. 5.—This day a courier from Paris brought to the French minister the news, that on the 25th ult. was signed at Paris, a convention which regulates the indemnities of the House of Austria and the Grand Duke of Tuscany.—*Jan.* 6. We expect here, with much interest, the return of a French courier sent to Petersburg, to invite the Emperor to accede to the convention concluded at Paris by Joseph Buonaparté and Count Cobentzel, and which determines, in a definitive manner, the indemnities of the Grand Duke of Tuscany.—The day before yesterday a courier passed through this city with the convention relative to the indemnities of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, which he was carrying to Vienna, to be submitted to the ratification of his Imperial Majesty.—The deputation of the Empire held its 36th sitting the day before yesterday, when, on the observation of the directorial minister, that there was nothing new since the last sitting, a conclusum was adopted, importing that the Directory should transmit to the Diet, in the accustomed forms, the report of the deputation, which it should communicate to the Imperial plenipo. and pray him at the same time to make his report to his Imperial Majesty.—The report of the extra. deputation was carried to the dictature of the Diet yesterday by the directorial minister of Mayence.

Brussels, Jan. 7.—Gen. Belliard has received orders from the First Consul to make preparations for forming a camp of 12,000 men in the environs of Brussels. The troops which are to compose it, will be drawn from the 24th and 25th milit. divisions, and will be reviewed by the First Consul in person, during his stay within our walls. Gen. Belliard has brought us this intelligence, on his return from the capital.

Paris, Jan. 12.—An *adventurer* who had assumed the name of Fox, and who called himself an Englishman, and a colonel in the service of Russia, was arrested at Liege on the 4th inst. On being taken before a magistrate, he said his name was Falk, and that he was a native of Mons. *He is suspected of several swindling tricks.*

FOREIGN OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Proclamation of the Colonial Prefect of St. Domingo to the Army and to the Inhabitants of that Colony, dated 2d November.

Citizens Soldiers,—The night which has just passed, is a night of mourning for us. The Commander in Chief, Leclerc, your Captain-General, is no more! an incurable disorder has snatched him from you. He had scarce reached the prime of his life; but he was a conqueror in battle, and he was wise in council. He was at once a hero and a sage. The brother-in-law of Buonaparté is no more! but he will live in your hearts. The brigands, of whom he was the terror, will rejoice

at his death; but you will punish them for their detestable joy. The General of Division, Rochambeau, will take the place of General Leclerc. He has just delivered the South and the East from the banditti by whom they were desolated. He is the person chosen by the Government, and by the General whose loss you lament.—The French Government watches over you, and will never abandon you.—*Daure*, Colonial Prefect.

F. Boyer, General of Brigade, to the Minister of Marine and Colonies, dated November 9.

Citizen Minister,—General Leclerc died on the night between the 1st and 2d November. In him the army has lost a father whose only care was to promote its happiness and glory. The colony has lost a Governor whose only ambition was to promote its prosperity. He called me to receive his last wishes, which I communicate with this letter. The army is in mourning for the loss of its General, and St. Domingo will for ever regret one who wished to ensure its happiness and tranquillity. —I have the honour, &c.—*Boyer.*

Head-Quarters at the Cape, Nov. 1, three o'Clock in the Morning.

P. Boyer, General of Brigade, certifies and attests, that General Leclerc caused him to be called into his presence, and ordered that a vessel should be dispatched to acquaint General Rochambeau, that he should succeed him (General Leclerc) as Captain-General, and also as Commander in Chief of the Army, &c. &c.—[Then follows a Journal sent by Peyre, Physician in Chief to the Army of St. Domingo, containing an account of the illness of General Leclerc, which terminated in his death.]

The General of Brigade, Chief of the Etat-Major of the Army of Saint Domingo, to the Minister of Marine and Colonies.

Citizen Minister,—In the month of June Toussaint Louverture was arrested and sent to France. The plots of that brigand being at an end, tranquillity was more than ever assured. The organization of the colony made every day a new progress, and the justest hopes promised to the unfortunate colonists, future prosperity, and seemed to announce the end of their evils. They approached the haven.—The disarming of the negroes, an essential operation, and the first basis of tranquillity, was pursued with as much activity as success.—Some slight insurrections broke out. A man of the name of Sans Souci, hitherto confounded amongst the negroes, assembled around him several unfortunate Congos, and endeavoured to set fire to the habitations. Pursued by the general who commanded in the northern part, he escaped into the most distant Mornes, and we heard no more of him.—The heat was, however, excessive; it became impossible to make any movement. The least elevated mornes presented to us obstacles proportioned to the inconveniencies of the temperature. The number of brigands increased. Our hospitals were filled with sick, and every day the sickness made new ravages. The brigands calculated its progress with a secret joy.—The insurrection reached the quarters of Marmalade, Dondon, and Moustique: our troops were every where, and fought with courage. The quarters were re-conquered, and a part of the brigands punished and disarmed.—In the latter end of August, Ch. Belair, an atrocious African, who had hitherto submitted to the republic, rose in insurrection on the heights of Artibonite. A party of the colonial troops, who had been in our pay, joined him. After different combats, the wretch was taken, with his horrible wife. A military commission condemned him to death on the 15th of October.—In the south, different partial insurrections equally obliged our troops to leave their quarters. General Desbureaux put the brigands to the route, and succeeded in re-establishing tranquillity.—The negro Domage revolted in the quarter of Jérémie, and burnt several habitations. This wretch was arrested, tried, and put to death.—The quarters of Leogane, Jacmel, and Bains, were also the theatre of different insurrections. Our troops every where quelled them, and the chiefs died the death of criminals.—Since then, the southern part has been tranquil. The Spanish part is defended by the white population rising *en masse*, and who have done ample justice to all the negroes who attempted to penetrate thither.—The northern part is a prey to the most dreadful disturbances. Dessalines, Clervaux, and Christophe are with the brigands. Their boldness increases with our weakness. Maurepas and a great number of the chiefs are arrested, and are on board the squadron.—In the beginning of November the general in chief, seeing the season a little improved, and impatient to repress a troop of those Africans who had taken a position before the Cape, in the plain of the north, ordered general Brunet to fall back upon him, resolving to disperse the brigands; but fate had decided otherwise. He fell sick in the latter end of October, and died on the 2d of November. —The army, witnesses of his solicitude, his constant labour, and indefatigable activity, wept for him as a chief and a father.—At the report of his death, the brigands advanced with dreadful cries; but the general of division Clausel, every where checked them.—On the 6th of November circumstances becoming more urgent, and the generals resolving not to wait any longer for general Rochambeau, a general attack took place. The enemy were every where repulsed and pursued: they evacuated the plains, and took refuge in the mornes.—We expect with impatience the 300 men, of which the 86th made part: we reckoned on their arrival in the latter end of September, and they have not yet appeared.—The sickness has made dreadful ravages; the oldest men never remember a year so sickly.—Some time before his death, General Leclerc transmitted sealed instructions for general Rochambeau, whom a vessel went in search of. General Watrin has set out to replace him. What was provided in the instructions has been punctually executed.—General Dugua, chief of the Etat-Major, died in the beginning of October, after a few days illness.—The ravages begin at length to diminish, although the season has been considerably delayed, and there has not been as much rain as we had reason to expect at this time of the year.—Health and respect,

(Signed) *Boyer.*

DOMESTIC.

Yesterday being the anniversary of the festival in honour of the birth of Her Majesty, who completed the 58th year of her age on the 19th of May last, the same was observed with the usual splendour and magnificence. The court was numerously attended.

From the London Gazette, Jan. 15, 1803. Whitehall, Jan. 7, 1803.—The King has been graciously pleased, in consideration of the signal and very distinguished services performed to his Majesty, and to his ally, the Ottoman Emperor, by Sir William Sidney Smith, Knight, Commander and

Grand Cross of the Royal Swedish Military Order of the Sword, a captain in the royal navy, and representative for the city of Rochester in the parliament of the United Kingdom; and to evince the sense which his Majesty entertains of the great ability and heroic perseverance manifested by him, the said Sir W. S. Smith, upon divers occasions, and more especially of his able and highly distinguished conduct in the defence of the town of St. John d'Acre, in Syria, in the year 1799, his royal licence and authority, that he may bear the following honourable augmentations to the armorial ensigns borne by his family, viz. on the Cheveron a Wreath of Laurel, accompanied by Two Crosses Calvary; and, on a Chief of Augmentation, the Interior of an ancient Fortification, in perspective; in the Angle a Breach; and, on the sides of the said Breach, the Standard of the Ottoman Empire, and the Union of Great Britain, as then displayed: and, for Crest, the Imperial Ottoman Chelengk, or Plume of Triumph, upon a Turban; in allusion to the highly honourable and distinguished Decoration transmitted by his said Imperial Majesty to Sir W. S. Smith, in testimony of his esteem, and in acknowledgment of his meritorious exertions in the aforesaid defence: and the family crest, viz. A Leopard's Head, collared and lined, issuant out of an Oriental Crown. The said arms and crests to be borne by him the said Sir W. S. Smith, and by his issue, together with the motto—"CŒUR DE LION." And, although the privilege of bearing supporters be limited to the peers of the realm, the knights of his Majesty's orders, and the proxies of princes of the blood royal at installations, except in such cases wherein, under particular circumstances, his Majesty has been pleased to grant his especial licence for the use thereof; yet, in order to give a further testimony of his Majesty's particular approbation of the services of the said Sir W. S. Smith, he has been graciously pleased to allow him to bear, for supporters to his arms, A Tiger guardant, navally crowned; in the Mouth a Palm Branch, being the symbol of Victory, supporting the Union Flag of Great Britain, with the inscription "JERUSALEM, 1799." upon the Cross of St. George; and A Lamb, murally crowned; in the Mouth an Olive Branch, being the symbol of Peace, supporting the Banner of Jerusalem: the said armorial ensigns being first duly exemplified according to the laws of arms, and recorded in the Heralds' Office.—And also to order, that this his Majesty's said concession, and especial mark of his royal favour, be registered in his college of arms.

Limerick, Jan. 8.—Last week M. Apjohn, Esq. and Capt. R. Lloyd having received private intimation of a large quantity of iron being brought into the village of Pallis-green, in this county, they went in the dead of the night, on the 4th inst. to the forge of one Barkly, and observing 5 persons therein, broke in at the front door, and secured Thos. Tierney, the other 4 having escaped. In the forge was found a number of pikes quite hot. Tierney was committed to the county-gaol.—Some days past intelligence was received, that a rising would take. On Thursday last such information was received as rendered it the duty of the civil and military powers to take every precaution. Crowds of inhabitants with the Mayor and Sheriffs repaired to the Exchange, and remained under arms. The several corps of yeomanry, &c. with a squadron of the 9th Lt. Dragoons remained stationed at their posts. At 7 o'clock on the above night, a party of about 50 attacked the house of Lt. Col. Bourchier, at Kilrush, within 14 miles of this city. On breaking into the house, the first person they met to oppose them was a faithful servant whom the Col. had brought from the reg. This man they hacked in a barbarous manner. The Col. was that night at Limerick, and it appeared that he and his servant were their intended victims. Owing to the spirited conduct of Lt. M'Mahon, who happened to call that evening, Mrs. Bourchier and her children were protected from the brutal rage of the rebels. After entirely destroying the furniture of the house, windows, &c. taking all the fire arms with them, they broke open the stables, took thereout six horses. Only one of the rebels have been yet apprehended. They declared that there would be a general rising of their friends, on that night; on the hill of Knockgreany, and other rising grounds, lights were visible, supposed to be signals.

Bills of indictment have been found against *Despard* and his associates, thirteen in all, who will be tried on the 5th of February.

Bankrupts.—Hodges, T. Warehorn, dealer.—Brooks, J. Liverpool, porter-brewer.—Irvine, S. Manchester, manufacturer.—Higgins, J. and R. Birmingham, platers.—Epps, W. and J. Epsom Inn-keepers.—Hughes, H. and M. Moorhouse, Manchester, dealers.—Pierson, T. and W. Sammon, Milk-street, Irish factors.—Castley, R. Doncaster, horse-dealer.—Watson, J. Lynn, druggist.—Sturges, J. Northampton, dealer.—Younghusband, R. Tower-hill, merchant.—Jones, H. Cowlane, cheesemonger.—Banks, C. York, bookseller.—Sutton, E. Liverpool, soap-boiler.

STOCKS.	FRI.	SAT.	MON.	TUE.	WED.	THUR.
Bank Stock .	187¼	—	186½	—	—	—
3 pr. C.R. An.	72	71	71⅛	—	71⅛	71⅛
3 per C. Con.	—	71½	70½	—	70⅝	70⅝
4 pr. C. Con.	87½	86⅝	86⅜	—	86½	86½
5 pr. Ct. Ann.	101⅝	101⅜	101⅛	—	100⅞	100⅞
Bank L. Ann.	20 7/16	20¼	20⅜	—	20⅜	20⅜
D° S. 1778 & 9	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 per Ct. 1797	102⅝	99¾	99⅞	—	102¼	102⅜
Omnium ...	3½ dis	4 dis	3¾ dis	—	5 dis	4 dis

LONDON COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Amster. c. f.	36	10	2 us.	Leghorn	50
D°, at sight	35	8		Naples.....	41⅝
Rotterdam	36	1	2 us.	Genoa	46
Hamburgh	34	3	2 us.	Venice, 51 livres piccole effective per £. ster.	
Altona....	34	4	2 us.		
Paris 1 day	24	8		Lisbon	67¾
Paris	24	12	2 us.	Oporto	68
Bourdeaux,	24	13		Dublin	12¼
Cadiz ...	35¼		eff.	Bilboa	35¾
Madrid ..	35½		effective	Agio, bank on Hol. p.	

PRICES CURRENT IN LONDON.

Eng. Wheat pr q.	52s. to 60s	Hops per cwt.	200s to 220s
Rye, ...	35 .. 38	Hay per load....	80 .. 147
Barley.	23 .. 27	Beef, per stone	4s. to 6s.
Malt	40 .. 45	Mutton	5s. 4d. to 6s 6d.
Oats	15 .. 22	Veal	6s. 0d. to 8s. 0d.
Pease (white)....	30 .. 38	Pork....	4s. 8d. to 6s. 0d.
Beans (horse)....	33 .. 37	Tallow	4s. 6½d.
Flour per sack ..	44 .. 48	Av. of Sugar pr cw	36s. 9d.
Seconds.....	40 .. 44	Salt, per Bushel	13s. 10d.
Coals per chal....	53 .. 00	Bread 9½d the Quar. Loaf.	

SUMMARY OF POLITICS.

We concluded our last Summary with an intimation of our design to attempt, in the course of our present number, a more detailed exposure of the fallacy of the Minister's financial statements than we then could find room for. To the brief hints accompanying that intimation, the Treasury have made a reply, which they have caused to be inserted (with

some trifling variation in the order and in the phraseology), in every paper, we believe, that is published in the cities of London and Westminster. How far this reply is calculated to answer the intended purpose, we shall, by and by, be able to judge; but, we cannot, for a moment, refrain from expressing our satisfaction, that the modest Mr. Addington has endeavoured to vindicate any part of his conduct, which, when we consider how high he stands in the opinion of Buonaparté, is an act of condescension, which this poor trodden-down nation had scarcely a right to expect at his hands.—The paragraph, which we before quoted from the demi-official paper of the Ministers we must repeat here, as being the text for our comments:—"We are *happy*," said the True Briton of the 12th instant, "to be "able to state, for the *satisfaction* of the Pub-"lic, that the surplus of the consolidated "fund, ending the 5th of January, 1803, "amounted to £.1,248,032 being an ex-"cess of £.399,329 in the three quarters, "beyond the £.4,500,000 *which was calcu-"lated as the amount of the surplus of the con-"solidated fund for the whole year, ending 5th "of April*, 1803."—The CONSOLIDATED FUND, is, as our readers must recollect, the aggregate produce of all the taxes, those of the Land and Malt excepted. A certain portion of this aggregate is constantly appropriated by parliament to the discharge of the interest of the national debt; and whatever sum that aggregate contains over and above the amount of the said interest, is called the *surplus* of the consolidated fund, and is, of course, reckoned amongst the ways and means for defraying the expenses of the year. When, therefore, parliament is called upon for the supplies to meet those expenses, it is the practice for them to vote a certain sum upon the credit of the consolidated fund, that is to say, a certain portion of the *surplus* arising from that fund; but, it will be readily conceived, that, in the amount of the sum thus voted, they always take care to keep very far within the amount, at which the whole of the surplus is estimated. Indeed, this is an invariable rule; and now we come, at once, to the application of these remarks, in the detection of a shameful falsehood, attempted to be imposed upon the Public in the above paragraph from the True Briton. The surplus of the two quarters up to the 5th of October was stated at 3,800,000l * the demi-official paper, adding thereto the surplus of the quarter ending on the 5th of January (1,248,032 l.) says, that it makes "an ex-"cess of 399,329 l. * in three quarters, "beyond the 4,500,000 l. which was *cal-"culated* as the amount of the surplus of the "consolidated fund for *the* WHOLE YEAR, "*ending 5th of April*, 1803." Now, the fact is, that there was a *vote* of 4,500,000l †. (in the manner above stated) upon the credit of the surplus to April next; but, the sum of 6,500,000 l. was "*calculated*" as the amount of that surplus; nay, the 6,500,000l. was not only "*calculated* as the amount of "the surplus;" but, it was taken as a calculation far *below* what the Chancellor of the Exchequer taught the parliament and the nation to rely on ‡. Thus, then, this paragraph, which could not possibly have reached the Public without the knowledge, nor, indeed, without the consent, of the treasury, contains a falsehood evidently intended, by a confusion of terms, of times, and of sums, to elude exposure and to prolong the delusion spread abroad by means of the consolatory budget.—Having fixed this point, we shall now proceed to an examination of the other statements of the paragraph.—Mr. Addington having, as we have already seen, stated the produce of the two quarters (we speak always of the *surplus*), ending on the 5th of October, at 3,800,000l. the average of which is, 1,900,000 l. it appeared to us by no means "*satisfactory*," that the quarter to the 5th of January should produce no more than 1,248,032 l. We knew, indeed (what has, since our last, been published, in explanation, by the treasury), that the dividends payable out of the consolidated fund, in July and January, exceeded those due in April and October, and, consequently, that the surplus of those former quarters must be less than that of the latter quarters; but, allowing half a million for this purpose, even then the quarter ending on the 5th of January will be found to have produced no more than £1,748,032. To know what proportion this bears to the produce of each of the two former quarters, we must first add to the £3,800,000, which was the aggregate surplus of those quarters, the £500,000 for additional dividends in July, and then we shall find, that, had it not been for those dividends, the average of the July and October quarters would have been £2,150,000, whereas the quarter ending on the 5th of July has produced, including £500,000 for additional dividends, no more than £1,748,032. Shall we be told, that the additional dividends are

* See Register, Vol. II. p. 778.

* There appears to be an error in the figures here: 1,248,032 l. added to 3,800,000 l. makes an excess of 548,032 l. But this is nothing to the argument.

† See Register, Vol. II. p. 778.

‡ See Register, Vol. II. p. 780.

higher in amount? This will act in a way that the Treasury are not aware of. But, for argument sake, put these additional dividends at a million in the July, and in the January, quarter; still there is a great defalcation, for the average produce of the July and October quarters would then be £2,400,000, while that of January would amount to only £2,248,032. The way, however, to place this contrast in a fair and strong light, is to suppose the January quarter to be, in every respect, equal to that of July; and, then we shall find, the surplus of the October quarter alone must have amounted to no less than £2,551,968, rather *more than double* the amount of the surplus for January.—Perceiving, therefore, that, whichever way the subject was turned, it still presented a rueful face of defalcation, the ingenious gentlemen at Whitehall fell upon a trick, which never had, as far as we know of, at least, before been played off. We shall give it in their own words, as published in the True Briton of the 18th inst. "It appearing that the statement of the "amount of the surplus of the Consolidated Fund, on the 5th of this month, has "been *misunderstood*, and considered as less "favourable than the Chancellor of the "Exchequer had given reason to the Public to expect;—we are *happy* to be able, "for the *satisfaction* of our readers, to explain a few circumstances attending it.—"The average surplus of the quarters ending in July and October last, having "amounted to £1,900,000, while that on "the 5th of January, amounted only to "£1,248,000, *it has been supposed*, that a "diminution has taken place in the revenue. The fact, however, is, that this "apparent defalcation *arises* SOLELY *from a "postponement of a payment of the customs, "proceeding from the unusual quantity of "sugar now bonded, and from a large sum "due from the East-India Company, the payment of which is suspended during the adjustment of an account between government "and that body*. These sums together, "amount to upwards of £800,000, which, "if paid in, would have made the produce "of the last quarter *considerably above* the "average of the two preceding.—It must "however, be observed, that the dividends, "payable in January and July, exceed "those due in April and October, by upwards of one million; and therefore that "the ordinary surplus of the Consolidated "Fund, in those quarters, is so much less. "—And that Mr. Addington only stated "his expectation of a surplus of six millions and a half, in the year ending January 5, 1804; a sum which has been "exceeded by the actual receipts of the "year ending January 5, 1803, which have "amounted to £6,756,000."—So! the defalcation first arises "*solely*" from a postponement of the payment of the customs, and, in the next sentence, great part of it arises from the additional amount of the dividends. We have before noticed the effects of this latter cause, which we shall have occasion to allude to again, in another view of the subject; but, as to "postponement of payment of the customs," we cannot, for one moment, allow it to have any weight at all, in proving that no defalcation has taken place in the produce of the quarter. There is a postponement at *every* quarter; there *must* be a postponement; part of the produce of one quarter *always* falls into the receipt of the succeeding one; and, were we to deduct that part of the produce of the October quarter, which fell into the receipt of the January quarter, the net proceeds of the surplus of the latter, instead of £1,248,032 would not have amounted to more than about £500,000. Again: Mr. Addington did, we are told, build his calculation, for the future, upon the produce of the three quarters ending on the 5th of October, 1802; but did he, in stating the amount of that produce, deduct any thing for the sum, which was *produced* in the quarter ending in January, 1802, but not *received* till the quarter ending April, 1802, and which sum was, we believe, much greater than that which is now said to be kept back by "postponement of the payment of customs?" No, no; he made no such deduction, nor will he, in his account of the produce of the present quarter, which will end in April, make any deduction for the sums which have grown due in the last quarter, and which will be received in this. The fact is, and it is a fact well known to every person at all acquainted with public accounts, that every quarter is estimated according to its *receipts* and not according to any thing else. There is no other certain way of coming at the state of the revenue. To admit of any other sort of proof would be to expose the Public to endless delusion. If a minister, when he finds a falling-off in one quarter, can throw the defalcation upon the preceding or succeeding quarter; if he can build his calculations sometimes upon the *produce* and sometimes upon the *receipt*, as it best suits his purpose; if he can thus shuffle his minus and his surplus backward and forward at his pleasure, there is an end of all check upon

him and of all reliance on his statements; the members of the House of Commons may sit and gape at him, like clowns round the stage of a mountebank, but as to information or profit, they can derive no more from his budgets, than the said clowns do usually derive from the lottery bag of the pompous itinerant doctor.—Rejecting, then, as our readers must, with the utmost disdain, this miserable trick, this shameful attempt to deceive them, this gross insult on their understanding, they will perceive, and, with us, will deeply lament, that there is a serious falling-off in the produce of the revenue. We do not say, that this falling-off will continue: we hope it will not: but, it is our duty to make known the truth, particularly in contradiction to falsehoods, which, if they were not invented for the express purpose of public deception, are, at any rate, calculated to produce that effect.—The next fallacy, which demands detection is this:—" Mr. Addington only " stated his expectation of a surplus of " £6,500,000 in the year ending the 5th " of January, 1804." This is another trick nearly upon a level with the last, whether we consider its intention or awkwardness. Yes, in the statement of the Ways and Means, Mr. Addington did, indeed, content himself with taking credit for £6,500,000 as the surplus of the Consolidated Fund for the year 1803; but, he did that by way of *superabundant precaution*, and by no means taught the public, " the *generous* PUBLIC," whom he has " the honour to *serve*," that they ought to reckon £6,500,000 as the utmost amount of that surplus. On the contrary, taking as a basis the aggregate surplus of the three quarters, ending on the 5th of October, 1802, which aggregate surplus he put at £5,884,903, he took the average of these three quarters as the amount of the fourth, and, casting out the hundreds, stated the total at £7,845,000 which he called the " surplus of the Con- " solidated Fund, estimated according to " the three quarters, ending on the 5th of " October, 1802." These are his very words, as will appear not only from our report of his budget-speech (Vol. II. p. 782), but from *his own* report of that famous specimen of financial bombast, as published, in a twelve-penny pamphlet, by Mr. Hatchard of Piccadilly. But, we think it fair to give his statement at length.

SUPPLIES.	
Navy (2,439,378 less than this year)	£4,230,000
Army (2,300,000 less than this year)	5,200,000
Ordnance	800,000
Miscellaneous services of the United Kingdom	1,300,000
Total joint contribution	£11,530,000
Britain's separate charge for the B. proportion of the above sum	500,000
Total to be provided by Great Britain	£10,533,000
Balance, or clear surplus	1,062,000
Total	£11,595,000

WAYS AND MEANS.	
Land and malt tax	£2,750,000
Surplus consolidated fund, estimated according to the produce of the three quarters ending on the 5th of October, 1802	7,845,000
Lottery	500,000
Contribution of the E. Ind. company	500,000
Total	£11,595,000

Now, let the reader say, whether it be true, that " Mr. Addington only stated his " expectation of a surplus of £6,500,000 in " the whole year ending on the 5th of Ja- " nuary, 1804;" and let Mr. Addington's friends justify, if they can, this shameful attempt at imposition.—This, then, being the statement, which caused so much joy at the Exchange, and which led the sagacious statesmen of the old opposition to observe, that the minister had taken an eighteen years' lease of the Treasury Bench; this being the statement to which we are bidden to look for a proof of the blessings of the peace of Amiens, and on which we are taught to rely for protection against the intrigues and the power of France, it behoves us to examine a little into facts upon which it is founded, and to enquire how far it has been verified by the experience which we have already had.—And first, as to the foundation of the statement, we perceive, that it is the aggregate of the surplus for the three quarters ending on the 5th of October last, which aggregate amounted to £5,884,903. In order to make out an estimate for the future, the minister takes the average of these three quarters, which (casting away the parts of a thousand,) he finds to amount to, £1,961,000 and, adding it to the aggregate of the three other quarters, he has the surplus of four quarters, amounting, of course, to £7,845,000 according to the above consolatory statement of his ways and means. But, did it, or did it not, occur to this able financier, who has taken such a long lease of the Treasury Bench, that there were two quarters in every year, (July and January,) in which the di-

vidends, payable out of the consolidated fund, were much greater in amount, and in which the surplus was, of course, so much less in amount, than in the other two quarters? In other words, did it not occur to him, that there were *two high quarters* and *two low quarters* in every year, and that, out of the *three* quarters, from the aggregate surplus of which he drew his average, *two* were high quarters? Will he say, that the difference, occasioned by the variation in the amount of the dividends, is not great enough to be of any material importance in such an estimate? No; he will not say this, because some one will have the compassion to tell him, that, in that case, an alarming defalcation in the quarter which has just terminated, is irrefragibly established; and that, every penny which he deducts from the difference of surplus, occasioned by the variation in the amount of the dividends, must, of course, be added to the defalcation of the present January quarter. The exact amount of the difference (occasioned by the dividends) between a high and a low quarter, we have not, at present, an opportunity of ascertaining: the treasury paragraph above, extracted fron the True Briton of the 18th instant, states the difference at a million, or upwards; but, whether it means a million in the whole year, or a million in each of the two quarters, is not quite clearly expressed. If the difference be £500,000 in each of the two quarters, then the defalcation in the Jan. quarter is £401,965 and the total amount of the future surplus for the year (accruing to the average of the three quarters ending in Oct. 1802) would be £7,345,000. If the difference between a high quarter and a low one be £1,000,000 in each of the two quarters, then the defalcation in the January quarter is only £151,968 but, upon the same principle, Mr. Addington's surplus for the year (even according to his average of the three quarters ending in October 1802) would amount to no more than £6,845,000 instead of the £7,845,000 on which he has encouraged the nation to rely as a security, not only against the enemy, but also against new taxes and loans! Our readers will recollect, that, when the budget was brought forward, we expressed our fears, that the minister had been deceived; that, "as "something was certainly wanted by way "of set-off to the accumulation of disappointment and disgrace in our foreign "affairs, something to weigh against 50,000 "seamen, and 130,000 soldiers, the dark "and intricate recesses of the Treasury, "might, perhaps, be regarded as the safest "scene wherein to hatch the pious fraud;" but, we, at the same time, fully acquitted the *minister* of any intention to deceive. We thought the materials of the budget had the appearance of being far fetched, and that its statements were purposely confused. We confess, however, that we could not have supposed, that any one would have put into the hands of the Prime Minister of Great Britain, a statement so fallacious as that, on which we have now thought it our duty to comment. What! when there are two high and two low quarters in the year, to take the aggregate of *both* the high ones and *one* of the low ones, in order to find *an average for the four!* Then again, to make, upon that average, an estimate of a surplus, and to hold forth that surplus as the foundation for the credit and security of the country! And, at last, to send this imposition out amongst the people under the sanction, in some sort, of the House of Commons, those watchful guardians of the public purse! What will the world say? What will the base world, who envy us our glorious constitution, say to all this? Will they not begin to suspect, that the House of Commons itself is not quite so well-informed and so vigilant as they ought to be? In short, who will, after this detection, ever again place confidence in the financial statements of the treasury?——It now remains for us to draw such a conclusion, respecting the future amount of the revenue, as appears to be warranted by the foregoing arguments and facts. —That the Chancellor of the Exchequer estimated the future annual surplus of the consolidated fund at £7,845,000 has been proved by a quotation of his own words and figures; but, that he should have estimated it much lower has also been proved; and to these proofs are added that of the surplus for the year ending on the 5th of Jan. which, according to the treasury statement above extracted from the True Briton, amounted to no more than £6,700,000 instead of £7,845,000 In this view of the subject, therefore, the receipt falls more than £1,000,000 short of Mr. Addington's estimate. But, if we ground an estimate for the future quarters upon the receipt of that ending on the 5th of Jan. the result will be still more unfavourable. The receipts of that quarter amounted to £1,248,032, and, of course, the receipt of four quarters would be £4,992,128; but, as Jan. is one of the two low quarters, we must suppose, that two of the other quarters in the year will be higher. How much is not exactly known. At the lowest £500,000 and at the highest, probably, £1,100,000. Taking, then, the average of these, which is £800,000 and adding it to each of the quarters, the estimated receipts of the whole year

will be £6 592,128 instead of £7,845,000; the result of all which is, that we may expect our future receipts to fall short of Mr. Addington's statement in the sum of £.1,252,872 per annum, even if our trade and commerce should continue at its present height.——If this be so, what becomes of the flattering estimate, which will be found in this sheet, p. 83? Where are we to look for the "*clear surplus*" of £.1,063,000 after defraying the expenses of the year? Will there not, on the contrary, be a *clear deficiency* of £187,872 a year, even supposing the public to undergo the very considerable *reduction*, which the Minister flatters us he shall be able to make? A reduction is *possible*; but who will say that it is probable? Who that looks at Europe; who that hears the language of France; who that sees her measures, in Louisiana and the Floridas, in the East Indies, in Egypt, in Holland, and opposite the mouth of the Thames; who that thinks of the fleet and of Ireland; who that hears, sees, and thinks of, all these objects, can possibly entertain a hope of a *diminution* in our naval and military expenses? Besides, there are some heavy items of miscellaneous services soon to be provided for: amongst others, a grant to the Stadtholder of (it is said) £.200,000. The sums for spoliation of American property will amount to about £.2,000,000 including the various expenses attendant thereon. The debts due to British subjects from the Americans, which debts have been abandoned by the government of this country, and which it will, of course, fall upon that government to make good, amount to about £.2,500,000 or £.3,000,000. The balance stated to be due to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, is £.240,000. If, therefore, our readers are of opinion, with us, that *no great diminution* will take place in our naval or military establishment, even if the above enumerated miscellaneous services will demand *nothing at all*, in addition to those calculated on by the Minister, they must be convinced, that the interest of the public debt cannot be duly discharged without more *loans*, or without *new taxes*, to a very considerable amount.—We shall now dismiss the subject with observing, that, while we are sincerely persuaded of the fallacy of the conclusions, which we have controverted, only because we thought them fallacious and leading to deception, nobody will rejoice more sincerely than we shall, if time should prove, that we ourselves have been deceived. It has always been our opinion, that the great danger of this country arises from *a reluctance to look its situation in the face*, a feeling which it imbibed from a man, who, if he had followed the impulse of his own great mind, would never have been called "the Minister of existing circumstances." Nothing is so destructive to the spirit of a people as to lead them along blindfolded, from event to event, without giving them any general feeling, without holding out to them any common motive of action, without ever shewing them distinctly, what they have to hope, or what they have to fear. Such a people are always taken by surprise, and their conduct is generally what it is natural to expect in similar circumstances. To prepare our countrymen, as far as it is in our power, for the imposition of new taxes, is the object of these comments. Were Englishmen what we could wish them, then, indeed, such a preparation would be unnecessary; then would they think nothing hard, nothing burthensome, that contributed to the preservation of the freedom and the honour of their country.*

The affair of *Honduras* has taken a turn somewhat new, or has, in its developement, brought new circumstances, at least. It now appears, from a statement evidently drawn up and published by the authority of the parties concerned, that, by means of our arms, we had, *during the war, extended our limits at Honduras.* "Their extension, in-" deed," says the account to which we allude, "was become perfectly necessary, for " we had so cleared the country in our pos- " session of logwood, that any more which " we wanted to procure was got at so great " an expense, on account of its distance " from the coast, that it enhanced its cost " almost beyond what it would bear. This " being the case, and having, by right of " conquest, acquired such additional terri- " tory, and in such a favourable situation, " that we could not only cut, but transport " it down the rivers to the coast, at a com- " paratively trivial expense; it became an " object of the greatest importance to have " this additional acquisition secured in the " treaty of peace.—To this end, the mer- " chants at Honduras made the proper re- " presentations to their correspondents in " London, and, in consequence of this, a " deputation from the committee of the " principal merchants of London, trading to " Honduras, immediately after the prelimi- " naries of peace were signed, waited upon " Lord Hobart, one of his Majesty's prin- " cipal Secretaries of State, with a memo- " rial, representing their situation, and pray- " ing that it might not be lost sight of, but " receive every requisite confirmation in the " usual form. Another deputation of the same

* We had prepared some remarks on the state of the *commerce* and *navigation*, but these, which are at some length, must be deferred 'till our next.

" committee, waited also upon Lord Hawkes-
" bury, with another memorial to the same
" effect, while the definitive treaty was
" drawing up, and long before it was signed.
" The British ministry cannot, therefore,
" plead ignorance on this important subject."
—These Honduras merchants are very incorrect in their concluding remark; the British ministers, be it known to them, could plead *ignorance* after the memorial as well as before it: they can with truth and propriety, plead ignorance, at all times and in all matters, except where their own immediate interests are concerned. If a memorial had been delivered in about a house and land in Richmond Park, the modest and conscientious Mr. Addington would have read it over as often as a penitent counts his beads.—In our next we propose to insert the whole of the article published by the Honduras merchants; till then we shall, therefore, reserve what we have further to say upon the subject; but we cannot refrain from noticing here, the closing remarks of this publication:—" The case
" appears," say they, " to be so plain, that
" we see no reason why the cavils of
" France (we cannot call it Spain) should
" be treated with much deference.—We
" have the right, we have the power, and
" Buonaparté should be taught that he must
" not domineer when he has not the abi-
" lity to act. *There are fifty chicaneries of*
" *this sort in both the Indies, and the best way*
" *is to treat them in the beginning with con-*
" *tempt, and to resist them with vigour* —If
" ministers accept the establishment at
" Honduras on the old footing, they will
" shew much condescension. They ought
" to insist peremptorily on our right, and
" if they revert to the old footing, *they*
" *ought to obtain an equivalent. This tone*
" *would speedily bring the French and Spa-*
" *niards to reason.*"—There is nothing like *feeling* to bring people to their senses! These men of logwood gave their approbation to the peace, which produced the evils of which they now complain; or, at least, if they disapproved of it, they did not make their disapprobation known. Those who did not come forward *against* that disgraceful compact, were *for* it. In such a case there can be no real silence, or neutrality. We, therefore, pity not the men of logwood, and are only sorry that the injury is not confined to themselves. Nor, indeed, does the nation, generally speaking, deserve any compassion: it must suffer, it will suffer, and it *ought* to suffer, for its baseness in applauding the treaty of Amiens, and in silently submitting to the daily and hourly degradation brought on it by the ministry of Richmond Park.—The extension of our Honduras boundary *during the war*, and the *worthlessness* of what we " possessed of right," as Lord Hawkesbury phrased it, will form a very decent pretext for giving up the settlement altogether, which, our readers may be assured, will be the termination of the affair, and which, in conjunction with the laws, lately passed, in Spain, relative to the *wool* of that country, must prove materially injurious to a considerable branch of our manufactures.

In p. 75, we have inserted another libellous extract from the Official Gazette of France. That execrable gazette, which styles our sovereign the rewarder of assassins, has now revived the charge, against Mr. Windham and others, of having secretly fomented the troubles in France, for *the purpose of destroying the royalists*. Those amongst the royalists who yielded to the republicans are spoken well of, while GEN. GEORGES, who faithfully and gallantly persevered to the last, is styled the " *infamous*." Were we in the place of General Georges, we would most assuredly prosecute the venders of this libellous, this most base and detestable gazette.—In our next, we shall enter more at length upon the subjects of this extract, and shall, at present, content ourselves with a short remark or two on the *defence*, which a daily paper has had the goodness to make for Mr. Windham. In this defence the writer boldly asserts, that Mr. Windham *never wished to destroy the royalists*, and, in order to support this assertion, he states that that Rt. Hon. Gent. was a perfect *enthusiast* in the cause of those persons, and that this *wild* enthusiasm led him into many *indiscretions* with respect to them, and rendered him the *dupe* of all their exaggerated tales.—The real object of a " *defence*" like this is easily perceived. The whole article is no more than a continuation of those malignant misrepresentations, by which the nation have so long been deceived, with regard to the character and conduct of Mr. Windham —We shall have another opportunity of examining Mr. Windham's conduct and opinion with respect to the royalists, and the royalist war; and, as to his " wild
" *enthusiasm*" and his " *indiscretions*," we call upon his " *defender*" to point out an instance, a *single instance*, of either. But, lest this officious " *defender*" should prove contumacious, as we are rather afraid he will, we think it right just to mention a few, " *indis-*
" *cretions*," in which, at least, Mr. Windham has had no part. Mr. Windham was not amongst those who, under the foolish name of *Parliamentary Reform*, sowed, through the kingdom, the seeds of discontent, treason,

rebellion, and bloodshed. He did not call for the *hands of the hangman* to destroy what a court of justice deemed to be perfectly innocent. He was no inventor of the *Board of Agriculture*; he sent no circular invitations to the grand juries *to clamour against tithes*, and to shake to their very basis, the sacred foundations of property. Mr. Windham, with all his "*wild enthusiasm*," never bragged of *marching to Paris*; he counselled not the *peace of Amiens*; he approved not of that disgraceful and ruinous compact; much less did he "rejoice at it, *because* it was *glorious to* "*France* and *to the First Consul*." Amongst the *discreet* persons, who went to Maidstone *to swear* that Arthur O'Connor's principles were *the same as their own*, the name of William Windham is uot recorded; nor have either his former or his present conduct or opinions ever been cited as *justificatory* of men accused of high treason; accused of *compassing the death of the king!*—We could proceed much further in this way; but we keep something in reserve for a reply to some future "defence."

The intelligence from Constantinople, dated Dec. 8, states, that the Ottoman army in Egypt, has been defeated by the Beys. A part of the former were, it is said, made prisoners, and almost all the rest cut to pieces, very few having escaped, and those, it would appear, owed their preservation to the garrison of Cairo, who made a sally in order to save them. It is further stated, that the ammunition and provisions of the Turks fell into the hands of the Beys, who suspended their pursuit only at the solicitation of the English. This intelligence may, perhaps, be relied on; but, there is another report, coming from the same quarter, and through the same channel, on which we can place no reliance. It is this: that our Ministers have demanded, from the Porte, 36,000,000 of piastres (about £8,000,000 sterling) as a reimbursement of our expenses in re-conquering Egypt; and that, they have signified their intention of retaining the places, now in our possession, till they have received the sum so demanded.—We do not believe a word of this. The ministers who should make such a demand would deserve the severest and most ignominious punishment that a court of justice could inflict. Yet, dishonest, shamefully dishonest, as such an act would be, it would not, if we are to regard some of our diurnal politicians as being serious, want for an apologist. "The "*justice* of such a claim," says a morning paper, "*nobody can dispute.* It has been sanctioned by "*the example of France* with respect to *Holland* and "*Switzerland!!!*"—So! this is English honesty! This is the language of a public print in that country, which is represented as being "too honest" to have any connexion with the other powers of Europe! If, indeed, there exist any *agreement* between us and the Turks for such a reimbursement, that alters the case; but, if not, the claim is as unjust as it is impolitic. The *pretext*, at any rate, is the most contemptible and impudent that ever was invented; for, it is well known to the whole world, that the French expedition to Egypt was ultimately directed against us; and that it was combated purely *for our own sakes*, the Turks may appeal to all our declarations, in and out of parliament. The example of the French, too, as a *sanction*, is curious! We are, at last, openly recommended to attempt to rival the French in those acts of rapacity, against which we have, for ten years past been incessantly railing. Having been cheated ourselves, not from our too great honesty, but our excessive folly, we are told to try whether we cannot become cheats ourselves, and, *connoissant notre monde*, whether we cannot, in our turn, find others, whom we, too, can kick. Every thing, surely, like a litigious and vexatious demand upon the Turks, should be avoided, especially at this moment, when the French are, as appears by all the intelligence from that country, working day and night to eradicate the last remains of our influence in Turkey. Such a demand, made under such circumstances, would produce consequences, far outweighing the value of the piastres; yet, we are by no means certain, that the policy of the paper above quoted, would not, and will not be relished; for, your "*safe* "politicians" know of nothing otherwise than as it can be told out in money; what is it worth at market.—In the midst, however, of "the embar- "rassing circumstances and painful suspicions," respecting our situation relatively to the Turks, this paper finds a ground of *satisfaction* in the "exemplary" conduct of our troops, in Egypt; and, as a specimen of this conduct, it mentions, "the freedom from all religious *prejudice*, which "was shewn by their firing a salute on the festival "of MAHOMET." Now, what has afforded the Morning Post so much *satisfaction*, has, we must confess, had a different effect on us; and we cannot help regarding this salute as something a little like the ceremony of *trampling on the cross*, to which the Dutch used to submit in order to preserve the friendship of the Japanese. The Swiss protestants, in the service of France, though drawn up, on such occasions, with the French regiments, never used to salute at the elevation of the host. We like not this facility in giving up the signs of our faith: we would rather have given up the 36,000,000 of piastres. So different are our sentiments from those of the politician, on whose notions we have thought it necessary to comment.

NOTICES.

T. M. may be assured, that we have not overlooked the party invective, which the Ministers have made shift to obtain from the pen of the Poet Laureat, whose Ode we shall insert in our next, accompanied with such comments as it appears to call for. In the mean time T. M. will, we hope, do us the justice to believe, that we fully participate in the general indignation, which the beginning of the last stanza of that performance has excited.

☞ To his translation of "*L'Empire Germanique, réduit en Départements, sous la Préfecture de L'Electeur de* * * *" MR. COBBETT is now adding "*A Me-* "*moir on the Political and Military state of Europe,*" by the same author, published some time ago.—These two tracts serve to elucidate each other, and, taken together, they form a most complete view of the recent events on the Continent, as well as of its present situation.—The Work will be ready for delivery on *Tuesday next*, and will be sold by *Mr. E. Harding*, 18, *Pall-Mall*. *Price* 2*s.* 6*d.*

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